

21365

Investigation of Reaction ...

S/126/61/011/004/014/023
E111/E435

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1960

Card 3/3

ARKHAROV, V.I.; KONEV, V.N.

Investigating the reactive diffusion in systems metal - complex
gas. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 7:221-226 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Diffusion) (Protective coatings)

L 9236-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) JD/JG/GS/GS
 ACC NR: AT5023799 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0194/0208

AUTHOR: Konobeyevskiy, E. T. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Levitskiy, E. M.
Partoloyev, L. D.; Dubrovin, K. P.; Kitaytsev, V. I.; Konev, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray diffraction analysis of transformations in a copper-tin alloy subjected to neutron irradiation

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniya na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniya na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 194-208

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, copper alloy, tin containing alloy, alloy irradiation, plutonium containing alloy, phase transformation, irradiation induced transformation

ABSTRACT: To determine the mechanism of homogenization which takes place in uranium-molybdenum and uranium-niobium alloys under the effect of neutron irradiation, specimens of two copper-base alloys, one containing 9 at% tin and the other 9 at% tin and 1 at% plutonium, were irradiated with an integrated flux of up to 6×10^{19} n/cm². Prior to irradiation, specimens of both alloys were homogenized and strain-hardened by cold rolling with a total reduction of 85—95%; half of the specimens were then aged (annealed at 220 ± 5°C for 500 hr) to induce a decomposition

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ACC NR: AT5023799

of the solid solution and thus obtain a heterogeneous structure. Subsequent neutron irradiation had no effect on the structure of either the strain-hardened or annealed copper-tin alloy specimen. In the annealed specimens (heterogeneous structure) of the copper-tin-plutonium alloy, irradiation brought about a partial homogenization, i.e., a dissolution of secondary phases precipitated under the effect of aging. In the strain-hardened (homogeneous) specimens of the copper-tin-plutonium alloy, a partial decomposition of the solid solution under the effect of irradiation was observed. These results confirm the assumption that the phenomenon of homogenization in uranium-molybdenum and uranium-niobium alloys is a result of a rapid deceleration of fission fragments and not a result of a similar deceleration of primary atoms knocked out by fast neutrons (as suggested by some researchers), since in this case the copper-tin alloy would have been affected to the same degree as the copper-tin-plutonium alloy. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 3 tables, and 4 formulas. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 18Aug62/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KONEV, V. N.

90

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

30V/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Resp. Ed.

Dayatviye vadernykh izlucheniv na materialy (The Effect of
Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. P. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

Card 1/14

90
SOV/6176
The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research organization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ -radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

Card 2/14

8

The Effects of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

SOV/6176

Pravdyuk, N. F., V. A. Nikolayenko, and V. I. Korpukhin.
Change in Lattice Parameters of Diamond and Silicon Carbide
During Irradiation 184

Abdullayev, G. B., and M. A. Talibi. On One Method of Using
Cadmium Sulfide Photoresistors in Recording X- and Y-ray
Dosimeter 189

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., B. M. Levitskiy, L. D. Panteleyev, K. P.
Dubnovin, V. I. Kutaytsav, and V. N. Konev. X-Ray Examina-
tion of Transformations in Copper-Tin Alloy Under Neutron
Irradiation

Levitskiy, B. M., and L. D. Panteleyev. X-Ray Examination of
the Relaxation of Internal Microstresses in Cold-Worked
Metals Under Neutron Irradiation 209

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., N. F. Pravdyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and
V. I. Vikhrov. Effect of Neutron Irradiation on Internal
Friction in Metals 219

Card 9/14

ACCESSION NR: AT4013959

S/2659/63/010/000/0239/0246

AUTHOR: Arkharov, V. I.; Konev, V. N.; Nesterov, A. F.; Andrianovskiy, B. P.; Glazkova, I. P.

TITLE: Investigation of metal oxidation in sulfur-saturated air

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 10, 1963, 239-246

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, sulfur, titanium chromium, maganese, cobalt iron, nickel, metal oxidation, transition element

ABSTRACT: The presence of sulfur in the air frequently leads to acceleration of the oxidation rate, and sometimes to dangerous accidents. The present paper describes the results of investigating the oxidation of Ti, Cr, Mn, Co, Fe and Ni in air containing two chemically active components: oxygen and sulfur. For this group of metals the importance of sulfur in oxidation increases from titanium to nickel. This is explained by the fact that the sulfur activity rises and the oxygen activity drops. The percentage of sulfur in the oxidation scale increases from 0.004% for titanium to complete sulfuration of all the nickel under the layer of NiO. This explains the brittleness of nickel during heat treatment in sulfur-containing media. The process of metal oxidation in sulfur-oxygen media corrobo-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013959

rates the previously published opinions of the authors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 18102-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004596

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

JD/JG

S/0126/63/016/001/0086/0090

61
60

AUTHORS: Konev, V. N.; Nesterov, A. F.; Glazkova, I. P.

TITLE: Study of the reaction diffusion in the systems "metal-gas mixture." 7.
Molybdenum - Silicon - Boron 16

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 16, no. 1, 1963, 86-90

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion, ternary system, Mo-Si-B

ABSTRACT: Experimental results obtained in the investigation of the reaction diffusion in the system Mo-Si-B are discussed. The experiments were made at temperatures 800-1200C following the procedure described by A. F. Gerasimov, V. N. Konev, and N. P. Timofeyeva (FMM, 1961, 11, 596). It was established that a diffusive layer is formed in the system Mo-(B + Si) in the atmosphere $\text{BCl}_3 + \text{SiCl}_4 + \text{H}_2$. The layer consisted of phases with the structure Mo_2B_5 (to 1000C), and Mo_2B_5 with α -MoB (above 1000C). Apparently silicon participated in this process (the diffusion of boron was slow and the activation energy of boron diffusion had a greater value than it would have in the absence of Si). It was

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L 18102-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004596

assumed that the diffusion in the systems Mo-B, Mo-Si, and Mo-B-Si proceeds due to the inward penetration of the component gas atoms through the space lattice of the layers formed. The basic reaction-front in such systems is the intraphasal boundary "case-metal." The comparison of the radii of Mo, B, and Si ($r_{Mo} = 1.40$; $r_B = 0.87$; $r_{Si} = 1.17 \text{ \AA}$ correspondingly) indicates the correctness of this hypothesis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Ural State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Sep62

DATE ACQ: 27Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, PH

NO REF SOV: 022

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

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ARKHAROV, V.I.; BLANKOVA, Ye.B.; KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.

Formation mechanism of two-layer, single-phase scale in the
sulfidizing of metals. Fiz.met. i metalloved. 18 no.5:730
N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo.

ARKHAROV, V.I.; KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.

Investigating the sulfidizing of copper-zinc alloys by the
magnet tablet method. Zashch.met. 1 no.6:680-686 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

L. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

ARKHAROV, V.I.; KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.

Investigating the mechanism of reactive diffusion in systems
binary alloy - gas. Part 2: Sulfidizing of copper-zinc alloys.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.4:535-539 O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

L 14993-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ETC(m)-6

ACC NR: AP5028569 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/005/0788/0790

AUTHOR: Zemskov, G. V.; Konev, V. N.; Kogan, R. L.; Dombrovskaya, Ye. V.; Kostenko, A. V.

ORG: Odessa Polytechnic Institute (Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut); Ural gosuniversitet im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Oxidation of nickel alloys in atmospheres containing sulfur

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 5, 1965, 788-790

TOPIC TAGS: nickel alloy, metal oxidation, metal surface, metal scaling, metallographic examination, x ray analysis

ABSTRACT: The effect of oxidation of ZhC6-K nickel alloy in sulfur atmospheres was studied. It had been previously observed that in such environments the heat resistance of nickel decreased as a result of the formation of nickel sulfides with low melting points; in addition, these sulfides form eutectics with nickel and its oxides. Chromium is known to retard this sulfide formation but does not prevent it. For the experiments, samples were cut from turbine blades which had operated for

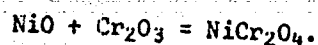
Card 1/3

UDC: 669.24 : 620.193.4

L 14993-66

ACC NR: AP5028569

3
various periods at temperatures of 800-900°C in an atmosphere containing gaseous sulfur. Metallographic, x-ray and chemical analysis were performed. The scale was removed from the blades and cylindrical powder samples were made for the x-ray study in which $K_{\alpha, \beta}$ Cr radiation was used. The nickel content was determined by the weight method while the sulfur content was established by the iodometric method. A microstructure of the base metal and of the blades in which the surfaces of the blades revealed scale formation is shown. Lowered microhardness was the result of alloying elements diffusing out to the grain boundaries. Chemical analysis of the layer showed a 1% sulfur content. The x-ray analysis of the layer showed it to have a crystal lattice of the NiO type and a phase of the spinel type. The mechanism for the formation of oxide layers in sulfur containing atmospheres was proposed for the alloy ZhC6-K. The spinel phase is formed from the following reaction:



This phase can also alloy with other elements in the metal. Once the full scale forms, internal oxidation occurs. The oxygen diffuses faster along the grain boundaries and forms Cr_2O_3 due to the greater affinity of Cr for oxygen. In the

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ACC NR: AP5028569

center of the grain the Cr content becomes depleted, and the remaining nickel is left to form NiO. The solution of sulfur in the NiO lattice contributes to the increased oxidation of the alloy since the sulfur intensifies the reaction. The scale structure finally becomes that of NiO with sulfur dissolved within and the spinel NiCr_2O_4 . Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 19Jan65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

OC
Card 3/3

KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.; AGAPOVA, V.A.; OSOKINA, L.I.; PTASHNIKOVA, M.O.

Studying the reaction diffusion in systems binary alloy - gas.
Part 3: Sulfuration of copper-aluminum and copper-manganese
alloys. Fiz.-met. i metalloved. 20 no.5:790-793 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
Submitted January 4, 1965.

ACC NR: AR7004281

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/011/A005/A005

AUTHOR: Konev, V. V.; Tarasenko, F. P.

TITLE: Theory of Gaussian channels with fading of propagation ratio

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 11A42

REF SOURCE: Sb. 2-ya Vses. konferentsiya po teorii kodir. i yeye prilozh. Sekts. 2. Ch. 1. M., b, g., 62-68

TOPIC TAGS: ~~radio~~ communication, ^{channel} signal noise separation, channel capacity, ^{signal} propagation, ^{frequency band} radio transmitter, ^{signal to noise ratio} signal to noise ratio
ABSTRACT: The possibility is explored of enhancing the traffic carrying capacity of a Gaussian channel with propagation-ratio fading by means of controlling the transmitter power and channel frequency band; practical physical limitations are allowed for. Within a signal-to-noise ratio of 1--30, the power control can reduce the fading-caused traffic-capacity loss from 17 to 12%; in a lower signal-to-noise ratio range ($\ll 1$), the traffic capacity increases thanks to fading. Also, a case of controlling the coder and channel band, with a constant transmitter power and a specified mean frequency band, is considered. N. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 17, 07

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.391.1:519.2

KONEV, YU. I.

KONEV, YU. I. - "Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Operation of Transistors in Certain Electric-Automation Circuits." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni S. Orzhonikidze, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KONEV, Yu.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

~~SECRET~~

Determining transistor parameters. Trudy MAI no.57:37-47 '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

(Transitors)

KONEV, YU.I.

Call Nr: AF 1141777

AUTHOR: ^{YURIY IVANOVICH}
Konev, Yu.I.

TITLE: Transistors in Automatic Control Systems (Kristallicheskiye triody v ustroystvakh avtomaticheskogo upravleniya)

PUB.DATA: Izdatel'stvo "Sovetskoye radio", Moscow, 1957, 160 pp.,
number of copies not given

ORIG.AGENCY: None given

EDITORS: Shchukin, A.I., Kuchumova, K.I.; Tech.Ed.:
Koruzev, N.N.

PURPOSE: The book is written for engineers working in the fields of electronics and electric automation and for students in advanced courses in electronics and radio engineering.

~~Card 1/7~~

Transistors in Automatic Control Systems (Cont.)

COVERAGE: The book presents the fundamentals and characteristic properties of the application of junction type transistors in amplifiers of automatic control systems. The operation of transistors in a-c amplifiers, in amplifiers of the average current and in phase-sensitive amplifying circuits is investigated. An engineering method of designing certain transistorized circuits is presented. The author mentions the names of Sotskov, B.S., Doctor of Tech.Sc., Fedotov, Ya.A. and Shchukin, A.I., as having given him several valuable observations. Several types of transistors of Soviet production are discussed in the text. There are 34 references, 19 of which are Soviet, 7 American and 8 translations into Russian.

Card 2/7

KONEV, Yu. I.,

"Phase-sensitive Transistor Amplifiers," Semiconductors Devices and Their Uses;
Collection of Articles, No. 2, p 317. Moscow, Izd-vo Sovetskoye radio," 1957.

SOV/58-59-7-15963

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 190 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Madoyan, S.G., Konev, Yu.I.

TITLE: Some Aspects of the Application of Powerful Transistors ✓

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Poluprovodnik. pribory i ikh primeneniye. Nr 3, Moscow, "Sov. radio", 1958, pp 92 - 95

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss some aspects of the application of "P201⁷⁵ - P203⁷²" type powerful transistors at supply voltages exceeding the maximum permissible voltages in a circuit with a common emitter.

Card 1/1

KONEV, Yu.I.

Functional semiconductor pulse converters. Poluprov.prib. 1 kh
prim. no.3:306-321 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Pulse techniques(Electronics))
(Transistors)

KONEV, Yu. I.

FILLIPOV, A. G.

9(1) 24(6) p 4 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/1965

Vsesoyuznyye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radioelektroniki i elektrotekhniki

Polyprovodnikovaya elektronika (Semiconductor Electronics) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 222 p. 13,950 copies printed.

Ed.: V. I. Shashurin; Tech. Ed.: E. P. Voronin.

FOURPAGE: The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel working with semiconductor devices.

COMMENTS: The book is a collection of lectures delivered at the All-Union Seminar on Semiconductor Electronics in March 1957. The seminar was organized by the Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications (Izvestiya A.S. Popov). The author discusses methods of stabilizing the operation of transistor circuits and describes an analytical method of calculating transistor performance. He also presents graphical methods of determining the quiescent point and discusses transistor circuits with automatic bias. There are no references.

Card 1/7

V. I. Gervorkyan. Stabilization of Power Supply Circuits of Triode Transistor Amplifiers 105

The author discusses methods of stabilizing the operation of bias circuits and describes an analytical method of calculating transistor performance. He also presents graphical methods of determining the quiescent point and discusses transistor circuits with automatic bias. There are no references.

A. G. Fillipov. Direct-coupled Amplifiers 117

The author describes the operation of d-c transistor amplifiers and discusses their operating characteristics. He also describes methods of stabilizing the operation of transistor amplifiers by using negative feedback, balanced and bridge circuits. There are 10 references of which 1 is Soviet and 9 English.

Yu. I. Konev. Triode Transistors in Amplification Circuits of Servomechanism Systems 132

The author discusses the application and operation of transistor servos in servomechanism circuits. Emphasis is placed on a discussion of the application of transistor servos in a direct-coupled system.

Discussion of servomechanism transistor components, such as d-c amplifiers, modulators, and phase-sensitive amplifiers. There are 10 references of which 6 are Soviet (including 1 translation), and 4 English.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4935

Konev, Yuriy Ivanovich

Poluprovodnikovyye triody v avtomatike (Transistors in Automation)
Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1960. 446 p. Errata slip
inserted. No. of copies printed not given.

Eds.: K. I. Kuchumova and A. I. Shchukin; Tech. Ed.: B. V. Smurov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel engaged in
the study of electric automation and electronics. It may also be
used as a textbook for students in related courses.

COVERAGE: The author describes the principles of operation and
characteristic features of junction transistors used in amplifiers
and converters of automatic-control systems. The book deals with
the theory and computation methods of a-c medium-current transis-
tor amplifiers, of modulators, demodulators, adders, amplifiers
operating under switching conditions, and pulse converters. Cir-
cuits for the control of electromagnetic mechanisms and a-c and
d-c electric motors are discussed. Methods and examples of

Card 1/9

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv.red.; BARKANOV, M.A., red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.;
BROYDE, A.M., red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., zam.otv.red.; KAMENETSKIY,
Yu.A., red.; KONEV, Yu.I., red.; KRASILOV, A.V., red.; KULIKOVSKIY,
A.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F., red.; STEPANENKO, I.P., red.;
VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Semiconductor devices and their applications] Poluprovodnikovye
pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe
radio." No.5, 1960. 270 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Transistors)

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv.red.; BARKANOV, N.A., red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.;
BROYDE, A.M., red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I., red.; KAMENETSKIY, Yu.A.,
red.; KAUSOV, S.F., red.; KONEV, Yu.I., red.; KRASILOV, A.V.,
red.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F., red.;
STEPANENKO, I.P., red.; VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; SMUROV, B.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Semiconductor devices and their applications] Poluprovodni-
kovye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskoe radio". No.6. 1960. 333 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Semiconductors) (Transistors)

FEDOTOV, Ya.A., otv. red.; BERGEL'SON, I.G., red.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.,
zam. otv. red.; KAMENETSKIY, Yu.A., red.; KAUSOV, S.F., red.;
KONEV, Yu.I., red.; KRASILOV, A.V., red.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A.,
red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F., red.; STEPANENKO, I.P., red.;
VOLKOVA, I.M., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Semiconductor devices and their applications] Poluprovodnikovye
pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Pod red. I.A.A.Fe-
dotova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio." No.8. 1962. 332 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Transistors)

LIPMAN, Roydzhoy Aleksandrovich; KONEV, Yu.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; BARYSHNIKVA, R.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Transistorized relays] Poluprovodnikovye rele. Moskva,
Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 95 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike,
no.81) (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric relays)

KONEV, Yuriy Ivanovich; SHCHUKIN, A.I., red.

[Transistorized pulse devices for controlling electric
motors and electromagnetic mechanisms] Tranzistornye
impul'snye ustroistva upravleniia elektrodvigateliami i
elektromagnitnymi mekhanizmami. Moskva, Energiia, 1964.
119 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.121)
(MIRA 18:1)

L 21406-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BP/CG
ACC NR: AP6009835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0030/0030

INVENTOR: Konev, Yu. I.; Malyshkov, G. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transistorized switching flip-flop. Class 21, No. 178855

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: computer circuit, flip flop circuit, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: The bistable transistorized circuit shown in Fig. 1 consists of two control transistors (1, 2), two power transistors (3, 4), and diodes in the emitter

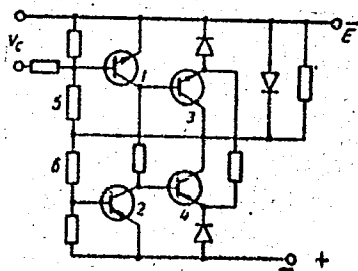


Fig. 1. Bistable transistorized circuit

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.374.3

I 21406-66

ACC NR: AP6009835

circuits. In one stable state, the load is switched to the power supply, and in the other, the load is shorted by the power transistors. For simplification, each transistor pair is serially coupled and each transistor of the pair has a different admittance. Two resistors (5, 6) placed between the bases of the control transistors and the collectors of power transistors form four positive voltage feedback loops between the unpaired transistors. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep64/ ATD PRESS: 422/

Card

2/2 (LR)

SOV/137-58-10-21512

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 150 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Livshits, B. G., Ibragimov, Sh. Sh., Avraamov, Yu. S.,
Konev, Yu. K.

TITLE: ~~Theory of Phase Transformations in Nichrome and Nimonic~~
(Teoriya fazovykh prevrashcheniy v nikhrome i nimonike)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po zharoprochn. splavam. Vol 2. Moscow,
AN SSSR, 1957, pp 171-180

ABSTRACT: The fact that electrical resistivity (ER), heat capacity (HC), and certain other properties of nimonic and nichrome alloys are functions of temperature indicates that a K-state exists in these alloys. In nichrome specimens which have been quench-hardened at a temperature of 770°C, the K-state appears as a result of heating to 400-460°. Heating the alloy to 460-560° causes it to revert into a statically disordered solid-solution state. The formation of the K-state is accompanied by changes in the microstructure of the alloys, apparently as a result of deformations, i. e., according to X-ray data the alloys retain their single-phase character. A change in microhardness analogous to a change in the ER

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10-21512

Theory of Phase Transformations in Nichrome and Nimonic

is observed. In the case of nimonic two processes take place: 1) Segregation of a $Ni_3(Ti, Al)$ phase from the solid solution at temperatures of $850-750^{\circ}$, and 2) the appearance of a K-state at temperatures below $500-600^{\circ}$. Despite the high magnifications employed ($10-12,000 \times$), electron-microscope studies of the structure of nimonic which had been tempered at $500-600^{\circ}$ failed to reveal any decomposition of the solid solution, even though the physical properties of the alloy had changed considerably in the process. The K-state was also studied by the method of measuring the internal friction of alloys with the aid of a vacuum relaxator. On the strength of these data it may be concluded that Ni and Cr participate in the formation of the K-state in nichrome, whereas in the case of nimonic Ni, Cr, Ti, and Al are the participating elements.

1. Chrome-nickel alloys--Phase studies

P. S.

Card 2/2

KONEV, Yu. Ye.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26177

Author : Drozdov, A.I., Konev, Yu.Ye.

Inst :

Title : Solutions for the Growing of Yeast, Dermatophytes and Other Microorganisms.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniya II, L., Medgiz, 1956, 57-60

Abst : The use of material rejected in the penicillin manufacturing process - the mycelium of *Penicillium* - for the preparation of nutrient solutions was investigated. Moist mycelium was pressed and dried at 40 degrees until moisture content equalled 11- 15%, then ground in a ball mill. The powder thus obtained was used to prepare a nutrient solution, which was then seeded with 30 varieties of fungi (dermatophytes, yeasts, mucors, aspergillia and penicillia), actinomycetes, and 30 varieties of bacteria.

Card 1/2

COUNTRY: USSR
 CATEGORY: Microbiology
 ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 14810
 AUTHOR: Konev, Yu. Ye.
 INST.: Leningrad Chem Pharmaceutical Inst.
 TITLE: Change of Antigenic, Pathogenic, and Immunological Properties of Breslau's Bacillus under the Influence of Antibiotics.
 ORIG. PUB.: Sb. nauchn. tr. Leningr. khim.-farmatsevt. in-ta, 1957, 3, 118-128
 ABSTRACT: A number of variants were obtained from 2 original strains of Bacterium Breslau which were resistant to streptomycin, biomycin, syntomycin, and levomycetin. As a rule, the resistant strains maintained a typical antigenic structure. Pathogenicity was lowered for mice, but the same immunological properties of most of the variants were retained.
 : -- V.G. Petrovskaya

CARD: 1/1

KONEV, Yu. Ye., Cand Biol Sci — (diss) "Comparative study of antigenic and certain biochemical properties of ^{original} microorganisms, ^{and of microorganisms} isolated and adapted to antibiotics." ^{Len} ~~Len~~, 1959. 20 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Len Chem-Pharm~~ic~~ Inst). 200 copies (KL,40-59,102)

KONEV, Yu. Ye.

Simplified turbidimetric method of determining the quantity of microbe bodies in the process of growth. Lab. delo 5 no. 4:49-52 J1-Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kashkin) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent V.N. Ivanov).

(BACTERIOLOGY--TECHNIQUE)

KASHKIN, P.N.; DROZDOV, A.I.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; SLUBKO, A.L.

Cultivation properties and viability of antibiotic-resistant
variants of paratyphoid, dysenter, and coli bacilli. Antibiotiki
5 no. 5:63-68 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(SALMONELLA) (SHIGELLA) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

KASHKIN, P.N.; DROZDOV, A.I.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; SLIVKO, A.L.

Biochemical activity, serological properties and pathogenic characteristics of antibiotic-resistant variants of paratyphoid, dysenterial and coli bacilli. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:58-67 za '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova.

(SALMONELLA PARATYPHI)

(SHIGELLA)

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KONEV, Yu. Ye.

Using the precipitation in agar reactions to characterize micro-
organisms which have adapted to antibiotics; Bacillus breslau. Eksp.
i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:75-78 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(SALMONELLA) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES--ANALYSIS)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Further use of the method of paper disks in investigating new
antibiotic substances. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:21-26
'60. (MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KONEV, Yu. Ye.

Antigenic properties of Flexner's "C" dysenterial bacteria which
have adapted to antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:
194-197 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

KONEV, Yu.Ye.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.

Study of the serological properties of microbes which have adapted to the action of antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2: 198-201 '60.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

(BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

(MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Cross resistance of microbes which have adapted to some antibiotics.
Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:206-210 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIA, PATHOGENIC)

DOBROMYSLOV, V.V.; DROZDOV, A.I.; KONEV, Y_u. Ye.

Experimental model of visceral mycosis in mice and rats. Eksp. i
klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:192-196 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(MYCOSIS)

DOBROMYSLOV, V.V.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; DROZDOV, A.I.

Producing a model of experimental onychomycosis in animals.
Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:197-202 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(MYCOSIS) (NAILS (ANATOMY)—DISEASES)

KONEV, Yu.Ye.; TSYGANOV, V.A.

A new species in the yellow actinomycetes group, *Actinomyces*
xantholiticus n.sp. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.6:1023-1028 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES)

L 21038-65 EWA(b)/EWT(1) Pa-4/Pb-4 AMD JK

ACCESSION NR: AR4039961

S/0299/64/000/009/B024/B024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biol. Sv. t., Abs. 9B179

AUTHOR: Konev, Yu. Ye. B

TITLE: Comparative study of the Act. hachijoensis and Act.

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 3-y Nauchn. sessii Leningr. in-ta
antibiotikov, 1963, L., 1963, 36-37

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

L 21043-65 EMA(b)/L.T(1) Pa-4/Pb-4 SSD(c)/AMD/APGC(c) JK
 ACCESSION NR: AR4039962 S/0299/64/000/009/B024/B024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biol. Sv. t., Abs. 9B180

AUTHOR: Konev, Yu. Ye.; Bol'shakova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Antibiotic⁰ properties of Actinomyces olivovorticillatus
 Shinobu

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 3-y Nauchn. sessii Leningr. in-ta
 antibiotikov, 1963. L., 1963, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: actinomycetes, antibiotics, spectrophotometry, bacteria,
Actinomyces olivovorticillatus Shinobu

TRANSLATION: On the basis of spectrophotometric experimental data,
 the antifungus substance formed under certain conditions by Act.
olivovorticillatus Shinobu belongs to the heptene antibiotics of the
 tricoomyoin-aakozine group. From a resume.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 22522-65 ENT(1)/EWA(b) JX

ACCESSION NR: AR4039966

S/0299/64/000/009/B025/B025

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biol. Sv. t., Abs. 9B189

AUTHOR: Markovich, A. V.; Konev, Yu. Ye.; Petrova, L. Ya.;
M. P.

20

TITLE: Certain products of actinomycetes 1435/4 life activity

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 3-y Nauchn. sessii Leningr. in-ta
mikrobiolog., 1963. L., 1963, 68

TOPIC TAGS: actinomycetes, act. aureoverticillatus Krass, yeast,
antibiosis, gram-positive bacteria

TRANSLATION: Orange actinomycetes 1435/4 identified as a variety of
Act. aureoverticillatus Krass displays antagonistic activity against
gram-positive bacteria and yeasts. Antibacterial substances and
pigments were found in mycelium extracts. On the basis of its
spectral and chemical properties, the hydrochloride of the highly
mobile red pigment is close to the prodigiosin-like pigments of
actinomycetes origin. From a resume.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

L 23888-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/PB-4/

ACCESSION NR: AT5002767

S/0000/64/000/000/0128/0129

AUTHOR: Koneva, K.G.; Abashin, G.I.

TITLE: Behavior of certain impurities in the course of the production of massive malleable rhenium

...soveshchaniye po probleme rentiya ... Moscow, 1962 ... Renty ...
...soveshchaniya Moscow, Izd-vo Nauch. ...

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, rhenium refining, malleable rhenium, ammonium perrhenate, rhenium powder, rhenium welding

ABSTRACT: Using radioactive tracers (Ca^{45} , K^{42} , P^{32}), the authors studied the behavior of calcium, potassium, and phosphorus in the course of the preparation of massive malleable rhenium. The radioactive element studied was introduced into ammonium perrhenate, which was then reduced twice with hydrogen to yield rhenium powder. The powder was then pressed and sintered. It was found that the calcium content did not decrease to a considerable extent during the experiments, but did drop by a factor of 3 to 4 during sintering compared to the initial content. Almost half of the potassium volatilized during the reduction of ammonium perrhenate, very little was lost during sintering, and its content after welding was about 1/3 of the original value. Almost all of

L 23888-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002767

the phosphorus volatilized during welding; its content in the final rhenium bars was 0.5% of the original amount.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TSYGANOV, V.A.; GOLYAKOV, P.N.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; YEFIMOVA, V.M.

Actinomyces—producers of pentaene antibiotics. Mikrobiologiya
33 no.1:152-161 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Verticillate Actinomycetes, producers of penicillins antibiotics.
Mikrobiologiya 33 no.4:622-630 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

AP5008898

1974-11-11 MS BC 678029

ref. zn. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 5B222

Khudbayev, R.; Konev, Yu. Ya.

Actinomycetes from the desert soils of Kyzyl-Kum which form phytopathogenic fungi

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 2-y Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh Leningr. in-ta
1964, L., 1964, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: actinomycete, phytopathogenic fungus, antibiotic

ABSTRACT: The antagonism of 507 strains of actinomycetes from untreated sandy soils of the southwestern part of the Kyzyl-Kum Desert was studied. Of the strains which were studied, 92 possessed antifungous properties. The more active producers which had antagonistic actions with respect to phytopathogenic fungi were selected for study. Three of them synthesized polyene antibiotics; three of the others synthesized a mixture of antibacterial and antifungous substances. An identification was made of the strains which were isolated according to morphological, cul-

Card 1/1

L 54622-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008698

... and physiological characteristics. Among the actinomycetes described in the
... of species completely identical to the actinomycetes
... were antifungal antibiotics. The material ob-
... culture liquid of these strains was highly active against certain
... fungi. (T. Uspenskaya)

SUB CODE: LS, ES

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DOBROMYSLOV, V.V.; DROZDOV, A.I.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Experimental superficial dermatomycosis in guinea pigs and rabbits. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.8;21-25. Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya meditsinskoy mikologii (zav. A.A. Kondrat'yeva)
Leningradskogo instituta antibiotikov.

BOGDANOVA, N.P.; KONEV, Yu.Ya.; SANNIKOV, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.;
SOKOLOV, B.V.; TSYGANOV, V.A.

Identification of the antibiotic 1160 produced by actino-
mycetes from the Actinomyces griseus group. Antibiotiki 10
no.3:195-201 Mr '65. (MIRA 18 10)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut anti-
biotikov.

TSYGANOV, V.A.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; NAMESTNIKOVA, V.P.

Characteristics of the actinomycete No.44 B/I, the producer
of mycoheptin, a new antifungal antibiotic. Antibiotiki 10
no.7:599-602 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

TSYGANOV, V.A.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.; FURSENKO, M.V.; IOFINA, E.I.; AL'BERT, M.M.;
MUSTAFOVA, N.N.; VENKOVA, I.B.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.; MALYSHKINA, M.A.;
BOGDANOVA, N.P.; KOTENKO, T.V.; FILIPPOVA, A.I.

Isolation and characteristics of actinomycetes producing the
antibiotic trichomycin. Antibiotiki 9 no.4:291-296 Ap '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

GOLYAKOV, P.N.; TSYGANOV, V.A.; KONEV, Yu.Ye.

Characteristics of antibiotic properties of some actinomycetes
producing hexene antibiotics. Antibiotiki 9 no.4:297-303 Ap '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

ACC NR: AP6028723

SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/66/035/004/0612/0622

AUTHOR: Konev, Yu. Ye.; Tayganov, V. A.

ORG: Leningrad Antibiotics^{Scientific} Research Institute (Leningradskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov)

TITLE: Verticillate actinomycetes producers of polyenic antibiotics

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 35, no. 4, 1966, 612-622

TOPIC TAGS: actinomycetes, antibiotic, fungus antibiotic, *fungus*

ABSTRACT:

Comparatively rare verticillate actinomycetes strains cultured from laboratory and soil samples were found to synthesize polyenic antibiotics. These antibiotics were investigated by spectrophotometric and UV adsorption methods carried out on mycelial extracts. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Apr65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 019/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.852.15:615.779.931

ACC NR: AP7000021 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/011/2608/2609

AUTHOR: Vol'f, L. A.; Khokhlova, V. A.; Kotetskiy, V. V.; Meos, A. I.
Konev, Yu. Ye.

ORG: Leningrad Institute of the Textile and Light Industry im. S. M.
Kirov (Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Preparation of antimicrobial polymeric materials by ion
exchange with antiseptics

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1966, 2608-2609

TOPIC TAGS: antimicrobial plastic, antiseptic, polyvinyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: A method of imparting antimicrobial properties to polymeric
materials, involving the introduction of antiseptics into these
materials by means of ion exchange, has been developed. The polymeric
materials used were poly(vinyl alcohol) and viscose fibers, but the
method is said to be equally applicable for imparting antimicrobial
properties to plastic films, plastic articles, and raw and vulcanized
rubbers. Poly(vinyl alcohol) was first modified by previously describe
methods so as to attach sulfonic or carboxyl groups to it, but the vi
viscose, which contains some carboxyl groups, was used as is. The
fibers were treated with the antiseptics silver, streptomycin,

Card 1/2

UDC: 677.862.531

ACC NR: AP7000021

colimycin, quinosol, brilliant green, trypaflavine, rivanol, albucid, or streptocid. The antiseptics were applied as 0.1 M aqueous solutions except for the high-molecular-weight antiseptics (streptomycin, brilliant green) which were used in 1×10^{-3} — 2×10^{-3} M aqueous solutions. The microbiological activity of the samples was tested against bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus) and molds (Candida albicans and Trichophyton gypseum) at 37C for 20—24 hr. Test results are given in tabular form in the source. Quinosol-treated fibers were active against all three microorganisms. Most of the fibers withstood 10 or more washings with OP-10 detergent without losing their microbiological activity. —

SUB CODE: 07, 06/ - SUBM DATE: 19Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 51

Card 2/2

VYAZEMTSEVA, Valentina Nikitichna; KONEVA, Eleonora Dmitriyevna;
ISAYEV, V.A., red.

[Animal husbandry in foreign countries] Zhivotnovodstvo
zarubezhnykh stran; sbornik statei. Moskva, Znanie,
1965. 46 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Serii:
Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.15) (MIRA 18:7)

KONEVA, K. G., Grad Stud

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Electrolytic Method of Producing Certain Heteropolycompounds and the Mechanism of Their Formation by the Method of Tagged Atoms." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Physical Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR, 29 Jun 54.
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

KONEVA, K.G.

Electrode at method for the preparation of
phosphorus (I) and phosphorus (II) compounds

Na phosphotungstate (II) or phosphotungstate (II) are formed
by the action of phosphorus (I) and phosphorus (II) compounds

27 3
Reaction mechanism for preparing phosphonates
V. I. Solov'ev and E. G. Koneva. Zhur. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.

4E4 1

500000. A. M.

... of facilities in the tungsten consolidation

... totally, no ...

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, solid tungsten, tungsten consolidation, tung-
sten facility elimination

temperature welding had no additional groups, and Al to one hundredth and one third, respectively. As, Fe, and Ni are the most common elements in the groups, and their relative amounts are given in the following table. The groups are arranged in order of increasing atomic weight, and then only slightly. Mo is a nonvolatile [MS]

ACCESSION NR: AP5005526

0

Card 3/3

TRAYANOV, G.G.; KOBYAKOV, F.V.; KONEVA, L.F.

Characteristics of the operation of gas-fired heating-furnace burners
for the combustion of propane-butane. Gaz.prom. 10 no.5:21-23 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

L 40962-65 EWI(m)/EWA(d)/I/EWP(t)/LWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pad LJP(c) JD/JW/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5006331 S/0126/55/019/002/0257/0262

Investigation of the activation energy of the atomic ordering process in
permalloy

Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 257-262

activation energy, atom reorganization, permalloy, internal friction

The electrical resistance of permalloy samples after annealing
at different temperatures was measured. It was found that the
activation energy of the atomic ordering process is in good
agreement with the values obtained from the internal friction
measurements. The results of the experiments are discussed
in connection with the theory of the atomic ordering process.
The internal friction and electrical resistance of permalloy
samples and electrical resistance of permalloy samples after
annealing at different temperatures are measured. The
information is presented.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6033051 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/002/0246/0253

AUTHOR: Koneva, N. A.; Korotayev, A. D.

ORG: Siberian Physicotechnical Institute im. V. D. Kuznetsov (Sibirskiy fiziko-tehnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Deformation aging of ordered alloys below and above the critical temperature

SOURCE: Fizika i metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 2, 1966, 246-253

TOPIC TAGS: metal aging, thermal aging, ordered alloy, metal deformation

ABSTRACT: The authors study deformation aging of Ni_3Fe , $Ni_3(FeCr)$, $Ni_3(FeMn)$ alloys after stretching to a degree of deformation at room temperature corresponding to a stage of linear strengthening and a stage with a falling strengthening factor. It is shown that at $T < T_{cr}$, the yield point of ordered alloys is reduced to the level of un-ordered materials and lower as a result of aging. Under these conditions, the strengthening factor increases independently of the degree of deformation. Regression to the linear strengthening stage is observed as the result of aging specimens, deformed to the falling strengthening factor stage. During aging at $T > T_{cr}$, yield point reduction is the same as for the previous case. This is accompanied by a significant decrease in the strengthening factor of the specimens deformed by linear strengthening. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 015

Card 1/1 UDC: 548.53

1 10677-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HW
ACC APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824220018-4
SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/005/0180/0186

AUTHOR: Korotayev, A. D. (Tomsk); Koneva, N. A. (Tomsk); Tukhfatullina, R. M. (Tomsk) 44.55 44.55 44.55 56 52 2

ORG: none

TITLE: The quenching-in of excess vacancies in deformed and thermomechanically tested alloys [Paper presented at the 19th Scientific-Technical Session on Heat Resistant Materials held in Moscow in 1965] 44 41 55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1965, 180-186

TOPIC TAGS: nickel containing alloy, crystal vacancy, resistivity, mechanical heat treatment 17

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of vacancy efflux during annealing was studied for quenched specimens of both deformed and undeformed $Ni_3(Fe + 3 \text{ at } \% Mn)$. Specifically, the ordering mechanism in this alloy was found to be vacancy assisted and by means of resistivity curves the processes of vacancy coalescence and/or removal by dislocation sinks could be followed. High temperature deformation was also investigated to check an American hypothesis concerning marked increase in diffusion coefficients with high temperature deformation tentatively due to several orders of magnitude difference in vacancy concentration. The $Ni_3(Fe + 3 \text{ at } \% Mn)$ alloy exhibited an order-disorder 16

Card 1/3 UDC: 669-157.9

L 10877-66

ACC NR: AP5026368

transition at about 400°C and displayed almost a 50% change in resistivity upon annealing after a prior quench. This alloy was processed into the form of wires 1 mm in diameter. These wires were annealed in wet hydrogen at 1100°C following which some were deformed 2 to 15% in tension at 20°C grouped with the undeformed samples, held 2 to 5 min at various temperatures and finally quenched into water. A different set of samples was pulled in tension at 850°C up to 15% and were either quenched immediately or held at temperature for 1 min and then quenched. Quenching temperatures ranged from 570 to 750°C. The experimental data were presented in the form of % loss in resistivity as a function of time. The results were compared to a set of resistivity data obtained simply by quenching the alloy from the various temperatures and annealing at 390°C up to six hours. These curves showed a significant drop in resistivity with time whereas the deformed samples, irrespective of the temperature of deformation, exhibited very slight changes. The annealing time was as long as 80 hours in this case. The markedly different behavior of the thermomechanically treated samples when compared with standardly quenched and annealed samples was rationalized on the basis of the lack of dislocation sinks in the unstrained metal. Calculations were made on the number of vacancies produced by the respective treatments and the number of dislocations present. It was estimated that the number of vacancy jumps necessary to affect their disappearance was about 10^8 for the standard resistivity curves (heated and quenched) while for the thermomechanically treated samples this number was estimated at only 10^5 due to the increase in dislocation sinks. A formula was given for the number of jumps occurring during cooling from T_1 to T_2 :

Card 2/3

L 10877-66

ACC NR: AP5026368

$$\Delta n = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} A \tau v e^{\frac{-\Delta U_m}{kT}} dr = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} A \tau v e^{\frac{-\Delta U_m}{k(T-\theta)}} dr$$

where v = jump velocity (10^{13} sec^{-1}); A = 1 to 10; z = 12; ΔU_m = activation energy for migration of vacancies--assumed to be 39 kcal/mol. Calculations based on this equation showed that for the thermomechanically treated specimens most of the vacancies were found to disappear during cooling. In this regard, a distinction was made between the relative efficiencies of 'old' versus 'new' dislocations as vacancy sinks. It was stated that freshly introduced dislocations would be stronger as sinks while the dislocations ordinarily present would be much less so. This was evidenced from the resistivity data which showed that the standard curve (heated and quenched) represented slow vacancy efflux when compared to the calculated values. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/
20

SUBM DATE: 06May65/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 030

Card 3/3

KOROTAYEV, A.D. (Tomsk); KONEVA, N.A. (Tomsk); TUKHFATULLINA, R.M. (Tomsk)

Quenching excess vacancies in alloys deformed and subjected to
thermomechanical treatment. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.5:180-186
S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

KONEVA, N. P., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the rate of dissemination of ultrasound in ternary liquid systems". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp
(Min Educ RSFSR, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst im N. K. Krupskaya) (KL, No 24, 1959, 125)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 809/5207

Vserossiyskoye konferentsiya professorov i predavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov
Primeneniye ultrazvukov i isledovaniy veshchestva (Utilization of Ultrasonics
for the Investigation of Matter) Moscow, Ind. MIFI, 1960. 287 p. 1,000 copies
printed. (Series: Its Trudy, Vyp. 11)

Ed. (Title page): V.F. Nosdrev, Professor and B.B. Rudzyavitsky, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists specializing
in the physics of ultrasound.

CONTENT: The collection of articles constitutes the transactions of the VII Con-
ference on the Applications of Ultrasonics to the Study of Materials, which was
held at the Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Institute named M.K. Krugolya. Individual
articles of the collection discuss various problems in the wave mechanics of
ultrasound, the absorption and the propagation mechanics of ultrasonic waves in
various media, the operating principles and design of generators and receivers of
ultrasonic waves, the speed of sound and methods for its determination. Other
articles deal with the application of ultrasonics to investigations of the
properties of materials. 80 personalities are mentioned. References accompany

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